

PLAINTIFF'S
EXHIBIT

DUP-252

AL 122516 1 NOV 1968



E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

OLD HICKORY, TENNESSEE 37138

TEXTILE FIBERS DEPARTMENT

CC: J. E. Crawley
C. H. Lueck
J. J. Perkins
E. S. Woolard
D. D. Drummond, WILMINGTON
J. A. Sigman (2), WILMINGTON

Old Hickory, Tennessee
October 2, 1969

RECEIVED

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

J. P. Morgan
Haskel Laboratory
WILMINGTON

OCT 1969
HASKEL LABORATORY

METHOD OF REPORTING ASBESTOS DUST LEVELS

- Ref.: (1) Telecon: C. D. Crook and J. P. Morgan, same subject, 9/11/69
(2) Letter: D. D. Drummond to P. J. Tracey, "Asbestos Dust Analysis," 8/21/69
(3) Private communication with Jeremiah R. Lynch, Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health, U. S. Public Health Service, 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio
(4) Threshold Limit Values for 1968, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists, St. Louis, Missouri
(5) R. J. Blair to O. W. Hess, "Asbestos Exposure Hazards," 8/16/68

Per reference (1), I have formalized what I believe is true about reporting asbestos dust level and request your opinion by return letter. Our eventual agreement will determine how asbestos dust level will be reported within the Textile Fibers Department.

Please comment concerning the following two items:

- ✓ 1. The best method to report asbestos dust level is fibers per millilitre longer than 5 microns in length.
2. Construction Division's adoption (Ref. 2) of an asbestos dust level of 0.5 million fibers per cubic foot less than 5 microns in length. This may be questionable for two reasons:
 - It ignores the long fibers which are known to enter the lung and cause asbestosis.
 - It applies a numerical tolerance value intended for overall dustiness (fibers plus grains) as measured by the impinger method to fiber dustiness (grains not counted) as measured by the membrane filter method. As a result their tolerance value is above that recommended by the U. S. Public Health Service (Ref. 3) and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (Ref. 4).

176

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DUP 0901308

J. P. Morgan

- 2 -

October 2, 1969

DISCUSSION

It has been established that long fiber do enter the lung and cause asbestosis. Therefore, the concentration of long airborne fibers must be controlled (see Attachments I, II, and III).

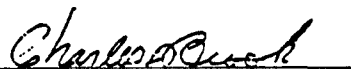
It is not known if short fibers cause asbestosis. Some studies show short fibers to be inert (Attachment IV); others indicate they could be as harmful as long fibers (Attachment V). The U. S. Public Health Service does not consider short fibers inert but maintains that if the long fiber level is low, then the short fiber level will be low also (Ref. 3).

Reference 5 specifies that 0.5 million particles per cubic foot to be used as a tentative tolerance. This was obtained by taking one-tenth of official governmental standard. But the governmental standard is for overall dustiness (fiber plus grains). Obviously, applying the same numerical value to fibers only gives a high tolerance value: 0.5 million fibers per cubic foot is equivalent to 18 fibers per milliliter; the governmental standard for fibers is 12 per milliliter. To avoid confusion in the future, I recommend that we always talk in terms of fibers per milliliter.

DACRON® MANUFACTURING DIVISION

J. K. SNEED
PROCESS SUPERINTENDENT

BY:


CHARLES D. CROOK

CDC:dd

Attachments

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